
—and impracticable in Victoria Gaol. The great mistake made by persons of the "Kays" stamp is, in assuming that what is an excellent system at home and in foreign countries in Europe must necessarily be equally efficacious here. This sort of reasoning is the acme of thoughtless stupidity. The particular circumstances of a place must be specially treated. The taxpayers of Hongkong have no object in reforming the alien hordes of Canton, who come down here as birds of prey and appear in our criminal courts as pirates, free-rainers, gamblers, petty pilferers, pimps, traders in human flesh, opium runners, etc., etc. If the laws of the colony are infringed, retribution swiftly follows in accordance with British, not Chinese, ideas of justice. Convicted prisoners are confined and kept to hard labour on the lowest possible diet as a punishment and to prevent them from carrying out their unlawful depredations on the community. Any attempt to reform the type of Chinese criminals so common in our midst may be very safely put down as the Utopian notion of an idle dreamer. By far, the best mode of treatment, at all events for minor offences, would be to deport and hand over all Celestial evildoers to the Chinese authorities, and perhaps the day may come when some such system may be rendered possible. But what we are chiefly concerned about at present is how to make the laws of the colony respected and to protect the interests of the community. And this is not to be achieved by the rule of blood and iron advocated with such brazen-faced callousness by the ex-turnkey of our morning contemporary.

The only known method of preventing Chinese convicts from escaping, according to this authority, consists in having them strictly guarded by soldiers, in loading them with heavy chains and enforcing eternal silence, confining each one in a separate cell, and in flogging them severely for even the most minor offence. We should be insulting the intelligence of our readers by recognising this self-constituted prison reformer's brutal suggestions to the extent of even seriously discussing them. Discipline can readily be ensured amongst prisoners without recourse to loading them with chains, or brutalising them by solitary confinement and wholesale flogging, and the Government possesses both ways and means to attain this end if it will take the trouble to utilise them. There has undoubtedly been conspicuous neglect somewhere in the management of our convicts for some considerable time past, but an effective remedy for official shortcomings would scarcely have been found in "dosses of from one to thirty cuts with a rattan," however carefully administered, or in the yells of a wretched man whose life was being flogged out of him for some slight breach of prison regulations. It may perhaps interest "Kays" and those of his way of thinking to know what the late CHARLES DICKENS thought of this flogging business! DICKENS probably knew the world as well as any man of his time, and here is what he once wrote about the lash:—

"I strongly question the expediency of advocating the revival of whipping for crime. It is a natural and generous impulse to be indignant at the perpetration of inconceivable brutality, but I doubt the whipping panacea gravity. Not in the least regard of pity for the criminal, whom I hold in far lower estimation than a mad wolf, but in consideration for the general tone and feeling, which is very much improved since the flogging times. It is bad for a people so familiarised with such punishments. When the whip went out of Bridewell, and ceased to be flourished at the cart's tail and at the whipping-posts, it began to fade out of madhouses, and schools, and families, and to give place to a better system everywhere, than cruel driving. It would be hasty, because a few brutes may be inadequately punished, to revive, in any respect, what, in so many aspects, society is yet happily rid of. The whip is a very contagious kind of offence, and difficult to confine within one set of bounds. Utterly abolish the punishment by fine—a barbarous device quite as much out of date as a wager by battle, but particularly contagious in the vulgar mind with this class of offence. At least quadruple the term of imprisonment for aggravated assaults—and, above all, let us, in such cases, have no post-prisoning, vain-glorifying strong soup and roasted meats, but hard work and one unchanging and uncompromising dietary of bread and water, well or ill; and we shall do much better than by going down into the dark to grope for the whip among the rusty fragments of the rack, and the branding-iron, and the chains and gibbet from the public roads, and the weights that pressed men to death in the cells of Newgate."

Just one word more and we have done with "Kays" and his crude, old world notions. A Coroner's inquest was held in Victoria Gaol the other day on the body of a Chinese prisoner named FUN ASHO. Evidence was given that deceased had been punished on several occasions for breach of gaol discipline, and Drs. CANTLIE and MARQUESS were of opinion that *death resulted from fatty degeneration of the heart*. Is it fair to assume that the punishment of this poor wretch received on several occasions for breaches of gaol discipline included flogging? If so—and we fear it was so—his death, if not caused directly, was certainly accelerated by the brutalities to which, although suffering from heart disease, he was subjected under official supervision. We leave the ex-turnkey to

draw a Christian moral from this episode. "Oh," he will doubtless exclaim, "it was only a d—d Chinaman." Just so! If "Keys" were tried up and treated to thirty cuts, "carefully administered," his opinion as to the efficacy of flogging would be of some value.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter.)

MR. BALFOUR UPON IRISH AFFAIRS.

LONDON, September 2nd.

Mr. Balfour speaking at Glasgow thanked the Unionists for their support and expressed confidence in the successful termination of the conflict.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

WE are informed by the agents (Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co.) that the steamship *Strathleven*, from New York, left Singapore yesterday for this port.

THE export of all China teas stood, says the *Foochow Echo*, on the 28th ulto, as follows:—Shanghai, 40 million lbs.; Foochow, 20 million; Canton, 10 million.

AN enterprising curio hunter got three months and a right to twelve strokes of the rattan this morning, for salving a few poorer articles from the late fire at 358 Queen's Road.

THE five coolies charged with causing the death of a fellow-passenger on the steamship *Yapan*, on the way from Singapore, were discharged yesterday afternoon for want of evidence.

AN Emergency meeting of Perseverance Lodge, No. 1165, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

A NEW Siamese school, says the *Bangkok Times*, will shortly be established by Prince Krom Man Damrong in the buildings formerly occupied by Messrs. Wilson, Balfour and Co. of that city.

MESSRS. Adamson, Bell & Co., agents for the Canadian-Pacific Line, inform us that the steamship *Albany*, from Vancouver, has arrived at Yokohama, and left for this port *via* Kobe and Shanghai to-day.

WE hear that owing to the 'Joss' attractions in the Holy City next Sunday, the H.K. C. and M. Steamboat Company have decided on sending the steamer *Kiangchow* to Macao on Saturday next, at 6 p.m. returning on Sunday at 10 p.m.

WE (*Foochow Echo*) hear on good authority that the literati have, under some pretext, raised an objection to foreigners having houses built on Kuliang, and that a petition to this effect has already been sent to the Viceroy. We further hear the Viceroy has sent a despatch to H.B.M. Consul on the subject.

THE steamship *Dafin*, in common with several other vessels from the south-west, had some rough weather on the way up last week. She got within a hundred miles of here, and then was driven back right away past the Paracels again, using up all her coal, and having to fire up with sugar for several days.

A REPORT reaches the *Foochow Echo* that an epidemic has caused frightful destruction of human life at Hinghua and Cheongchew during last month, and it is said the mortality was so great that the supply of coffins was completely exhausted. Great numbers have been shipped from Foochow down the coast.

WE have heard many customers of the Rotisserie adjoining the Hongkong Hotel complain of the want of local newspapers in that establishment. We would suggest to the manager of that popular institution the advisability of providing his guests with the proverbial perquisites of hungry stomachs,—papers and toothpicks.

THE newest American lie relates to a machine which is said to be planted at the corner of an alleged street in Chicago. It bears the inscription:—"Drop 20 dollars in the slot and get a divorce," and the man who puts his coin in has only to wait half a minute and the deed of separation comes up. If he puts in 20 dollars he can get damages against the co-respondent as well.

ONE of Britain's bulwarks, by the name of Wilkie, is like Mrs. Gilpin in having a frugal mind when on pleasure bent. He indulged in an alleged *picnicking* between Gough Street and Tai Wong Street for three or four hours yesterday, and finally declined to stand up to the coolie. He handed the money out fast enough, however, when Mr. Pollock recommended him to do so, this morning. You bet!

WE note that Mr. R. Ainslie Brown, a well known Edinburgh solicitor, has been entrusted by Mr. Parnell with the conduct of his action against *The Times*. In an interview with a reporter, Mr. Brown stated that he has personal knowledge of the possession of money belonging to *The Times* by an advertising agency under which an arrest was served. It was decided years ago by an illustrious judge that the mere attachment of an umbrella or a walking-stick is sufficient to found jurisdiction.

AMONG the specially important additions made during the course of the year 1887 to the Natural History Museum, the South Kensington, the most valuable contribution to the department of Botany was the Herbarium of the late Dr. Hance, British Consul at Amoy, and for many years Vice-Consul at Whampoa, consisting of 22,477 species of plants. The Museum has in this valuable gift secured an extensive series of plants from various districts in China, as well as the types of all the plants which Dr. Hance had himself discovered and described.

A BILL to constitute a Court of Appeal in criminal cases has been issued. It is backed by Mr. Anderson, Sir John Simon, Sir Albert Rolfe, Mr. Rowntree, and Mr. Bradlaugh, and it gives an absolute right of appeal against conviction to all persons convicted of any criminal offence in England or Wales. One part directs that a copy of the Act, together with copies of such rules, shall be hung up in every cell where convicted prisoners are confined. Every governor or jailer is to keep forms of petitions of appeal, and to supply them to prisoners free of charge, giving them "every facility for filling the same."

SAYS the *Bangkok Times* of the 15th ultimo:—"A lecture was to have been delivered in Bangkok on the 'Evil effects of Drink.' It was discovered at the eleventh hour that the lecturer was incapacitated from an extra dose of whiskey and soda; proceedings were unavoidably postponed. The lecturer was in all probability putting himself to the test, so that he might, with greater efficacy, impress his hearers with the subject of his lecture, but he had unfortunately overstepped the mark. We refrain from giving publicity to the name of the lecturer, as it is not improbable that he will, on future occasion, be in a position to give us his practical observations as to the different stages of drunkenness with greater effect than he

The Foochow Echo reports that the strike among the carpenters referred to last week has been ended by a concession on the part of the masters, who have now agreed to pay an advance of 12 cash a day, but payable as before in paper money.

THE Bangkok Times hears that Capt. Yarek, during a recent visit to Lacon, narrowly escaped being robbed of a large sum of money. A Burman entered the room at dead of night, where the treasure was deposited, and would have made off with a quantity of the sheikels had it not been for the timely interference of one of the servants, who, in the nick of time, effectually closed the door on the intruder. Next morning had been appointed for the man to appear before Chow Uper Han, the second governor of Lacon, but upon proceeding to open the shop it was discovered that the prisoner had, like the famous Roman general, fallen upon his dah, and expired from loss of blood.

SUPREME COURT

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before the Hon. F. Russell, Acting Chief Justice.)

SENTENCES.

Man Fat King, convicted of appropriating \$600 which he had found in the street, was brought up for sentence. Dr. Hsieh Kunglun applied for an order for the restoration of the money. His Lordship declined to do so, as the money was not in the hands of the police. He reserved for further consideration the question of costs. Addressing the prisoner, he continued :—You appropriated the money, burnt the envelope in which it was, and sent the boy who found it to Canton. Except for that I do not think the jury would have convicted. But we are satisfied that you got the money into your hands and destroyed the evidences of its ownership. If you had been an honest man you would have restored it; you are the owner of three shops, and yet you thought you would keep the money. Could I am quite aware that stealing an article and not restoring it is not the same thing as taking it out of a man's house, and possibly there is no difference in keeping it as in stealing it. I am quite prepared to look at it from a Chinese point of view; and if you had restored it I should have given you a rather light sentence instead of one of two years' imprisonment. As soon as the money is restored if you make application to the Governor. I will recommend His Excellency to reduce the sentence to something nearer the period which I had fixed if you had paid the money at once. I have made the sentence severe so that you may not go to gaol and profit by your dishonesty.

THE ARSON CASE.

The master of the shop 86 Hollywood-road, with his three employees, who had been convicted of conspiring to defraud, were then brought up. His Lordship delivered the following judgment :—

The defendants were tried for conspiracy to defraud the Straits Fire Insurance Co., by setting fire to a dwelling house and shop which had been previously insured in that Company. The Company prosecuted by their own Counsel, the Attorney General of the Colony having filed the following information :—

The Court is informed by the Attorney General on behalf of our country the Queen Elizabeth Choo Kai Chai, Tsou Yin Lee and Yik being evilly-disposed persons, did wilfully devise and intend to defraud and prejudice the Straits Fire Insurance Limited and amongst other things conspire, combine, confederate and agree together falsely and fraudulently to set on foot and carry into execution a conspiracy, combination, confidence or agreement whereby they intended to obtain goods belonging to the said company known as the Kui Fung double houses situated at No. 86 Hollywood Road and the goods therein contained which said goods were then insured in the said company for the sum of one thousand dollars and the sum of five hundred dollars; that in pursuance of such conspiracy, combination, confidence or agreement, the defendant Choo Kai Chai and Tsou Yin Lee did set fire to the said shop to the great damage of the said company and the said company, Co. limited who had insured the said goods as aforesaid at Victoria Edward C. MALLER, Attorney General.

The trial extended over six days, and resulted in a verdict against the four defendants. The first defendant is the accountant of the shop which was burned, and with some others of whom the 2nd and 3rd defendants are two, slept in the shop. The 4th defendant is the master and sole owner. He did not reside on the premises but lived at a very short distance from them. When the defendants were arraigned they pleaded not guilty—and the trial proceeded until after verdict, when Mr. Robinson, Counsel for the defendants, by way of motion in arrest of judgment objected that the information was bad, and against the 4th defendant for not alleging any overt act of conspiracy against himself, and that the words "agreed amongst themselves" were words of limitation, and only applied to the first three defendants. Mr. Robinson has had an opportunity of arguing the point. If I understand him rightly his contention now is that the information is too general and uncertain inasmuch as it sets out generally in the first part the nature of the crime only—and that although the latter part of the information is specific enough it must be limited in its operation to the case of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th defendants—because of the words "amongst themselves." He relied on the words of *Mullin v. Wright*, The Queen, 3 E. & J. appeal cases, as referred to by me at the trial in my address to the jury, to show that the charge could not be indicted for a bare intention to commit crime. I read the part of section 17 of the report of the Judges to the House of Lords, page 177, with the object of shewing what was a conspiracy—and the evidence by which it could be established. The portion I read was the following :—"A conspiracy consists not merely in the intention of two or more, or unlawful in the agreement of two or more to do an unlawful act by lawful means. So long as such a design rests in intention only it is not indictable. When two agree to carry it into effect, every plot is an act in itself and it is sufficient that each of the parties promise against promise, *actus contra actum*, capable of being enforced if lawful, unlawful, if for a criminal object or for the use of criminal means, and so far as the proof goes conspiracy, as Goss said in Rex v. Brissac is generally a matter of inference deduced from certain criminal acts of the parties accused done in pursuance of an apparent criminal purpose in common between them." I told the jury that they must be satisfied that the arson was the work of the three first defendants as the evidence went to show before considering the 4th defendant as a party. Then they found that the fire was caused by the 4th then it was a matter of inference from the evidence that the 4th defendant had anything to do with it, whether there was a previous arrangement amongst the four, and that the fire was the overt act committed in pursuance of the agreement. Defendants counsel has cited the case of Regina v. Peck, 9 A. & E. 693, as bearing on the question. There the counts in an indictment charged a conspiracy to get goods on credit without payment, and that a deed was false and fraudulent. In that case it was held that the indictment was too uncertain, and that the indictment did not state in what respect the deed was false and fraudulent. It is held that obtaining goods without paying for them is not necessarily a fraud, and that the words might have applied to obtaining goods to sell on commission, and that the indictment did not state in what respect the deed was false and fraudulent."

formation filed in this case, when it states that the four defendants conspired to defraud the Company by setting fire to the Kat Fung shop, 286 Hollywood Road, and that in pursuance of and according to the said conspiracy—combination, confederacy and agreement amongst themselves as aforesaid, the said Chung Chi, Choi Kai and Tong Yun did set fire to the said shop &c., on 18th August. It is not necessary to set out in detail the facts in conspiracy cases, but it is usual, and here it is alleged that the carrying out of the conspiracy of the four to set fire to the Kat Fung shop with the view to defraud, the first three defendants did it on the 18th Aug. I am of opinion that the phrase 'agreement amongst themselves as aforesaid' applies to the four defendants and the four defendants alone, and that the 'amongst themselves' in this part of the information is coextensive with the 'amongst themselves' in the previous information. In other words there is a mere recital which might have been left out from 'according to'. I am also of opinion that the information is good in so far as it had ended with one thousand dollars, and that the giving of the further detail was right and proper, although not legally necessary;—see authorities on this point in Archbold and Roscoe. Regina v. Martin seems to have no bearing in the matter, as the word 'said' occurring in a second count of an indictment only defined the person, but did not import a description that the said person was of any given age &c. However if I am wrong and there is any defect or ambiguity in the information it is cured by verdict. Lord Bramwell in the Queen v. Goldsmith, L.R. 2 C.C.R. 79, referring to indictments being cured by verdict, states that this rule is thus laid down in Regent v. Williams' '1st to Stenno' v. Hogg: 'The defect is a defect, imperfection, or omission in any pleading, whether of substance, or in form, which would have been a fatal objection upon demurrer, yet if the issue joined be such as necessarily required on the trial proof of the facts so defectively or imperfectly stated or omitted and without which it is not to be presumed that either the judge would direct the jury to give, on the jury would have given, the verdict, such defect, imperfection, or omission is cured by verdict by the common law.' See also Heymann v. Regina, L.R. Q.B. 105.

He added:—You have been found guilty of this conspiracy, and the decision was not arrived at in a hurry. A whole week was spent in trying your case, and the jury therefore had ample time to come to a conclusion. It is a clear and proper finding that three of you deliberately set fire to a pile of wood, on which oil had been poured, during the night. It was as if you had been indicted for setting fire to a shop in the dead of night, when overhead there were thirteen people sleeping in a large room, the number still higher. There were also in the place three hundred pounds' place, and you would have left them to burn to death, giving them no warning, but simply trying to accomplish your own wicked purpose. Had you three men stood alone, charged with arson, the punishment you would have been liable to would have been much greater than under the present finding. But unless you had been brought up as you were on a charge of conspiracy, there is great reason to suppose that the great culprit—the master—would have escaped, as he was not on the spot, and might have evaded the law, because he had managed the thing adroitly. He counselled the others to be the moving spirit in it, and he had the primary intent in getting it done. It was he who had the claim, and the three others were his tools. The Chinese call "the three were merely who did the work. I cannot make any distinction in the punishment, because if you three had been indicted for arson you would have been more severely punished, although perhaps the youngest prisoner might have had a lighter sentence. You must each go to Gaol for two years, with hard labour.

TWO FIRES TO-DAY.

Shortly after five o'clock this morning the Fire Brigades turned out to a fire at No. 171 Chung Sau Street, near the Chinese Theatre. About two hours before a woman who kept a fireworks shop on the basement was devotional enowood to get up and light incense sticks at the shrine in an adjoining room. The bad spirits, instead of being propitiated, took the joss-sticks and set them on fire with them. The woman smelt the fire and found a lot of paper and matting in flames, which she was unable to extinguish. She thereupon collected her children and ran out. The firemen found the place well alight when they got there, and the upper rooms, which were used as lodgings, were in flames. The fire was extinguished for a little while, but was kept from spreading, and in an hour was under control, but the premises were gutted.

At noon a second fire broke out, this time in a second-hand clothes shop No. 171 Queen's Road West at the end of a substantial block of native shops, almost opposite the Civil Hospital, and adjoining the old P. and O. godowns. The Brigades were promptly out, but considerable delay occurred in getting the water supply. The fire soon spread from the shop where the outbreak had been to the shops on each side, and in little over half an hour the whole front of the Chinese places was one big blaze. Thousands of Chinese thronged the surrounding points of observation, but the residents in the neighbourhood showed the usual apathy. The feeble stream of the Nam Pak fire manual was used for a long time the only jet of water, and as the flames leapt across to the godowns of the buildings opposite, assisted by the breeze, it was with considerable difficulty that Mr. Woodhouse, who himself directed the hose, could prevent the fire from securing a hold on each side. Besides the manual, a ludicrous attempt to assist was made by several Chinese, one vigorously working a tiny hand-pump with a quarter-inch stream, and others dashing cups-full of water over the fire. A good many yards from the danger to the Chinese directed their energies to the rear of the building, which was in dangerous proximity to a cluster of dwellings. The Government fire-works of considerable difficulty, owing to the small quantity of little the stone verandahs crumbled down, No. 173 practically falling to pieces. Inside the shops cartridges and crackers were exploding every moment, and one whole mass of combustible matter caused the tongues of flames to lengthen until the opposite side was in considerable danger. The Brigades worked well—very man; in several instances saving property once—from the fire and afterward men, who were improving the shining after about a half all danger was over. The origin of the fire is not yet known. We understand that part of the property is insured.

ROYAL ARTILLERY AQUATIC SPORTS.

We append the results of the Royal Artillery Aquatic Sports which were held yesterday afternoon at the Victoria Recreation Club Bath-house. There was a very good attendance and the aquatic sports were well contested.—

ROYAL LONGTUN, N.C. OFFICERS AND MEN
A. 1st prize, 93; 2nd, 84. Ten entries.
Corpl. Gunnitt
Gunner Hayes

THREE LENGTHS, SERGTS. STAFF SERGTS. MAJORS. A. THREE LENGTHS HAVILDAK'S AND HAV. MAJORS C.G.L.: first prize, \$5; second, \$3. Entries:—Master Gunner Long and Sin Singh.

Master Gunner Long.....	1
Sin Singh.....	2

TWO LENGTHS C. G. L.; first prize, \$3; second, \$2. Fourteen entries.

Jan Singh.....	1
Kasir Singh.....	2
Vangay Singh.....	3

SWIM UNDER WATER. A. R.; first prize, \$3; second, \$2; third, \$1. Eleven entries.

Gunner Covill.....	1
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TUR RACE. A. A. & C. G. L.; first prize, \$3; second, \$2. Eight entries.

Bomb. Young.....	1
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ROUND THE RED BUOY R.A.; first prize, \$5; second, \$3; third, \$1. Seven entries.

Corporal Gannett.....	1
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ROUND THE RED BUOY C. G. L.; first prize, \$5; second, \$3; third, \$1. Eight entries.

Jan Singh.....	1
ahunda Singh.....	2
Kawja Singh.....	3

CRICKET.

1ST TWELVE V. ALL COMERS.

Weather permitting the above match will commence at 2 p.m. to-morrow and continue at 11 a.m. on Saturday. By kind permission of Colonel Anderson and the Officers of the 58th Regiment their Band will play on Saturday afternoon. It is hoped that all players will be punctual. The teams are as follows:—

FIRST TWELVE.	ALL COMERS.
S. J. Coxon (Capt.)	A. K. Travers (Capt.)
A. J. Lloyd	R. E. Poland, R.N.
C. E. Hingeboulam	A. G. Sikes
F. H. Johnston	W. C. Murray
E. O. Smith	S. L. Darby
M. D. Graham	Major J. K. Smythies, R.N.
P. S. Smith	Mr. H. R. R. R. R.
A. de C. Scanlan, M.S.	Mr. H. R. R. R.
Mr. J. R. R. R.	Mr. H. R. R. R.
W. E. Madia	Mr. H. R. R. R.
F. E. Davies	Mr. H. R. R. R.

THE PUNJON AND SUNGHIE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the third ordinary yearly meeting to be held at the office of the Company, (Victoria, Hongkong, on Monday the 8th October 1888, at 4 p.m. :—

The Directors have now the pleasure to say before you the Accounts for the half year ending 31st March, 1888. These were prepared two months ago, but it was then thought desirable to postpone this meeting until Mr. Becker had time after his return from this to write fully as to the position of things at Punjom. It is possible, also at Sunghie Dua.

The figures of the Accounts must be allowed to speak for themselves. You are all aware that the development of a mine costs a great deal of money in one way and another, and we earnestly hope that the expenditure may not, under the circumstances, be thought excessive.

It will be remembered that Mr. Becker left this in the 2nd of June last. On his arrival in Singapore he found urgent applications from Punjom as well as from Mr. Scalfie at Sunghie Dua for coolie labour, and it was also necessary and advantageous while he was in Singapore, to engage the additional European staff required at Punjom. He managed to arrange all this and other matters by the 27th June, 1888, and left for Penang. While there he, after much delay and the expense of great patience, succeeded in obtaining an interview with His Highness the Sultan of Pahang, by whom it was promised that a proper survey of our property with regard to its boundaries should immediately be proceeded with, and that our request for an extension of our Tin Concession should be favourably considered, and also our application for the monopoly of steam traffic on the Pahang River.

Mr. Becker reached Punjom on the 21st July, having been detained by low water in the river and having had a four days' walk overland, the river in its upper reaches being at the time so shallow for our stern-wheeler.

He was fortunate enough to secure in Singapore the European assistants he required, and in his latest letters he reports his staff at competent, the work in progress as testing its fullest energies.

Our latest dates from Punjom are 24th and 28th August, received here per *Glenagla* on the 28th ultimo. All those present have been given opportunity of perusing these letters as well as others previously received, and those who have taken the trouble to look at them will have gathered what the position at Punjom was at these of these dates.

In the open cast mine, which is an old Chinese workings, it is reported that good progress has been made, arrangements being made for the hauling of ore from the bottom and tipping it into the crusher. The bulk of the ore brought here and at tributary workings is low, but with narrow watering order, the water may be found to bring the average of workings up to workable quality for the mill, but all this has to be practically proved on the floors. His says in the meantime have apparently given Mr. Becker a hopeful impression.

The prospecting tunnel commenced by Mr. Stuart has proved too high to show the lode well here, cut and prospects are to be begun at a lower level.

The stamping mill was started on the 24th August, and Mr. Becker was wisely putting enough of lot of low stuff first so as to get the mill well into working order, the concentrators started, and the raw hand taught their duties. Work was intended to commence at the beginning of September to put through a sample from the deepest available workings, and we ought soon hear the result of this.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Becker does not see the most favourable opinion of the suitability of our plant for the ores to be treated, which are undoubtedly refractory, but he will nevertheless probably be able soon to say from practical working whether the quartz at the lowest level can at present reach is of such quality as to justify deeper working and the extensive outlay further expending, which it may be well mention here would have to be provided by issue of new shares.

We have not much late information from Sunghie Dua. There are now 70 coolies at it there, and a shipment of about 150 tons of ore has come to Singapore as a first instalment of their winnings. It would seem probable that property may turn out to be very valuable, and Mr. Becker does not hesitate to recommend further advances for the speedy development of the enterprise.

The *Glenagla* is the event of the afternoon.

Commercial.

TO-DAY.

THE SHARE MARKET.

5 o'clock.

There is very little to report to-day. A few Canton Insurances have changed hands at 90, and further shares are wanted at that rate. China and Manilla have been placed at 122, at which figure there are more sellers. Some transactions in Luzons at 78 have been reported, but the stock closed a trifle weaker. Other quotations speak for themselves.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—152 per cent. premium, buyers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$87 per share, sellers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$68 per share, sellers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 285 per share, buyers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$90 per share, sales and buyers.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 90 per share, buyers.
Chinese Insurance Company—\$165 per share, buyers.
On Tui Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150, per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$340 per share, sales and sellers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$76 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, 34 per cent. premium, sellers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$128 per share, sellers.
China and Manilla Steam Ship Company—122 per share, sales and sellers.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$165 per share, sellers.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—17 per cent. dis., sellers.
Douglas Steamship Company—\$58 per share, sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$185 per share, sellers.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$78 per share, sales and sellers.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$70 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share.
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$13 per share, sellers.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—100 per cent. premium, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—3 per cent. premium, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$76 per share, sellers.
Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$5 per share, nominal.
Punjom and Sunghie Dui Samantan Mining Co.—\$11 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—64 per cent. premium, buyers.
Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—65 per cent. premium, sales and sellers.
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—28 per cent. premium, sellers.
The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$41 per share, buyers.
Cruckshank & Co., Ltd.—\$55 per share, buyers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/11
Bank Bills, on demand 3/11
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight 3/11
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight 3/11
Credits at 4 months sight 3/11
Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight 3/11
ON PARIS.—Bank, T. T. 3/11
Bank Bills, on demand 3/11
Credits at 4 months sight 3/11
ON INDIA, T. T. 224
On Demand 224
ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, T. T. 72
Private, 30 days sight 73

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA, per picul..... \$550
(Allowance, Tael 32 to 64).
OLD MALWA, per picul..... \$550
(Allowance, Tael 32 to 64).
NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest..... \$550
OLD PATNA, per chest..... \$505
NEW BERNAR, (without choice) per chest..... \$540
NEW BERNAR, (bottom) per chest..... \$491
to \$496
NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul..... \$640
OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul..... \$500
OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul..... \$550
to \$575

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

3rd October, 1888.—At 4 p.m.

STATION	Wind	Force	Direction	Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Clouds	Remarks
Whampoa	SE	4	SE	30.05	78	80	100	Light rain
Taiwan	SE	4	SE	30.05	78	80	100	Light rain
Shanghai	SE	4	SE	30.05	78	80	100	Light rain
Amoy	SE	4	SE	30.05	78	80	100	Light rain
Hongkong	SE	4	SE	30.05	78	80	100	Light rain
Swatow	SE	4	SE	30.05	78	80	100	Light rain
Shanghai	SE	4	SE	30.05	78	80	100	Light rain
Amoy	SE	4	SE	30.05	78	80	100	Light rain
Hongkong	SE	4	SE	30.05	78	80	100	Light rain
Swatow	SE	4	SE	30.05	78	80	100	Light rain

4th October, 1888.—At 10 a.m.

STATION	Wind	Force	Direction	Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Clouds	Remarks
Whampoa	SE	4	SE	30.05	78	80	100	Light rain
Taiwan	SE	4	SE	30.05	78	80	100	Light rain
Shanghai	SE	4	SE	30.05	78	80	100	Light rain
Amoy	SE	4	SE	30.05	78	80	100	Light rain
Hongkong	SE	4	SE	30.05	78	80	100	Light rain
Swatow	SE	4	SE	30.05	78	80	100	Light rain
Shanghai	SE	4	SE	30.05	78	80	100	Light rain
Amoy	SE	4	SE	30.05	78	80	100	Light rain
Hongkong	SE	4	SE	30.05	78	80	100	Light rain
Swatow	SE	4	SE	30.05	78	80	100	Light rain

The British steamship *Mayne* reports that she left Swatow on the 3rd instant. Had strong monsoon and fine weather throughout.
The British steamship *Kwangang* reports that she left Swatow on the 3rd instant. Had fresh north-east breeze from port to port.
The British steamship *Defin* reports that she left Sourabaya on the 12th ultimo. Had light southerly wind and fine weather to the Pacific; thence to port had strong northerly and north-east gales.
The German steamship *Chow-chow-foo* reports that she left Chefoo on the 28th ultimo. Had fresh north and north-east winds and very high sea to Breaker Point; thence moderate north-east wind and sea to arrival.
The British steamship *Taiyuan* reports that she left Kobe on the 24th ultimo; passing the Inland Sea to Nagasaki; arrived there on the 26th, discharged and loaded cargo, and proceeded for Foochow on the 27th; arrived there on the 30th, discharged and loaded cargo, and left for Hongkong on the 2nd instant; arrived there this morning. Had strong north-east monsoon throughout.
The British steamship *Namta* reports that she left Kobe on the 1st instant, Amoy on the 2nd, and Swatow on the 3rd. From Foochow to Amoy and Swatow had fresh north-east gale with high sea and overcast sky. From Swatow to port had fresh north-east winds with overcast sky and moderate sea. In Foochow, the steamships *Fuyue* and *Nanning*. In Amoy, the steamships *Glamorganshire* and *Haitan*. In Swatow, the steamship *Wanchow*.
The British steamship *Phra Chula Chom Klao* reports that she left Bangkok on the 26th ultimo. Had moderate to fresh west to south-west winds up to Cape Varela. On the 29th had strong west-south-west gale with very high confused sea and low barometer; at 4 p.m. the same day barometer 29.48 and wind veered to the south and east; at midnight a terrific typhoon had been raging in that locality; at noon on the 30th the wind had changed to north-east, and at 4 p.m. blowing a strong gale with terrific squalls and very high sea, which continued until reaching the Ladrone, thence moderate till arrival in port.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Falconer & Co's Register).

Barometer—5 a.m.	Thermometer—5 a.m.	Thermometer—1 p.m.	Thermometer—5 p.m.	Thermometer—9 p.m.	Thermometer—11 p.m.	Thermometer—12 m.	Thermometer—1 p.m.	Thermometer—2 p.m.	Thermometer—3 p.m.	Thermometer—4 p.m.	Thermometer—5 p.m.	Thermometer—6 p.m.	Thermometer—7 p.m.	Thermometer—8 p.m.	Thermometer—9 p.m.	Thermometer—10 p.m.	Thermometer—11 p.m.	Thermometer—12 m.
30.05	78	80	82	80	78	76	78	80	82	80	78	76	78	80	82	80	78	76

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer *Saphalie*, with the French mail of 8th ultimo, left Singapore on the 3rd inst. at 1 p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 10th.

THE GERMAN MAIL.

The Norddeutscher Lloyd steamer *Neckar*, carrying the German mails, with date from Berlin of the 4th ultimo, left Singapore at daylight, on the 30th, and may be expected here on or about the 5th instant.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer *Wing-tang*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 1st instant, and is expected here on the 7th.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Albany*, with the Canadian mail, left Yokohama on the 4th instant, and is expected here for this port.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The D. D. R. steamer *Lydia*, from Hamburg, left Singapore on the 26th ultimo, and is expected here on the 5th instant.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer *Amphitrite*, from Trieste, left Singapore on the 23rd ultimo, and is expected here on the 4th instant.

The Navigazione Generale Italiana Co.'s steamer *Stura*, left Singapore on the 28th ultimo, and is expected here on the 5th instant.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Hector*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 30th ultimo, and is due here on the 6th instant.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Nestor*, from London, left Singapore on the 1st instant, and is due here on the 7th.

The China Shippers' Mutual Co.'s steamer *Kaitoa*, from Glasgow and Liverpool, left Singapore on the 1st instant, and is expected here on the 7th.

The steamer *Strathleven*, from New York, left Singapore on the 3rd instant, and is expected here on the 9th.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

DAFILA, British steamer, 516, Neilson, 3rd Oct., from Sourabaya 19th Sept. Sugar and General.—A. Van.
FUSHUN, Chinese steamer, 1,501, A. Croad, 3rd Oct., from Whampoa 3rd October, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.
PIRA CHULA CHOM KLAO, British steamer, 1,012, A. Benson, 3rd Oct., from Bangkok 26th Sept. Rice.—Yuen Fat Hong.
TAIYUAN, British steamer, 1,459, A. Vardin, 4th Oct., from Kobe 24th Sept. Nagasaki 27th, and Foochow 2nd October, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
KWONGSANG, British steamer, 985, Sellar, 4th Oct., from Swatow 3rd October, Ballast.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
NAMOIA, British steamer, 863, T. G. Pocock, 4th Oct., from Foochow 1st October, Amoy 2nd, and Swatow 3rd, General.—D. LaPraik & Co.
CHOYANG, British steamer, 1,104, Balbernie, 4th Oct., from Whampoa 4th Oct., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
CHOW-CHOW-FOO, German steamer, 797, W. Wendt, 4th Oct., from Chefoo 28th Sept. Beans and General.—Chinese.
MOYUNE, British steamer, 1,714, J. S. Hogg, 4th Oct., from Swatow 3rd Oct., General.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
NAUPACTUS, British ship, 1,399, Lovitt, 4th Oct., from Philadelphia 12th May, Kerosine Oil.—Master.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Septima, German steamer, for Kobe.
Fushun, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.
Fushiki Maru, Japanese str., for Nagasaki.
Aberdeen, British steamer, for Yokohama.
Aberdeen, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Lady Harewood, British steamer, for Ilolo.

DEPARTURES.

October 4, *Antenor*, British str., for Shanghai.
October 4, *Septima*, German steamer, for Kobe.
October 4, *Aberdeen*, British steamer, for Yokohama.
October 4, *Sarthe*, French steamer, for Saigon.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Phra Chula Chom Klao*, str., from Bangkok.—48 Chinese.
Per *Taiyuan*, str., from Kobe, &c.—8 Chinese.
Per *Kwangang*, str., from Swatow.—50 Chinese.
Per *Namta*, str., from Foochow, Amoy, &c.—Messrs. Mancell and Sloane, and 234 Chinese.
Per *Moynue*, str., from Swatow.—Mr. Coville, and 500 Chinese.
Per *Chow-chow-foo*, str., from Chefoo.—5 Chinese.

REPORTS.

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Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Straits and Calcutta.—Per *Japan*, to-morrow, the 5th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Straits Settlements.—Per *Telario*, to-morrow, the 5th instant, at 1.30 P.M.
For Shanghai.—Per *Fushun*, to-morrow, the 5th instant, at 3.30 P.M.
For Sifats and London.—Per *Moynue*, to-morrow, the 5th instant, at 4.30 P.M.
For Haiphong.—Per *Marie*, to-morrow, the 5th instant, at 5.00 P.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

ADYSSINIA, British steamer, 3,000, Geo. A. Lee, 27th Sept., from San Francisco 22nd August, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
BENVENUE, British steamer, 1,497, Thomson, 1st Oct., from Singapore 22nd Sept. General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
CITY OF SYDNEY, American steamer, 3,016, D. E. Friele, 25th Sept., from San Francisco 30th August, and Yokohama 20th Sept. Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.
CRUSADER, British steamer, 671, Ogston, 25th Sept., from Manila 22nd Sept. General.—Soey Sing.
DIONE, Norwegian bark, 764, J. Petersen, 2nd Oct., from Sourabaya 23rd August, Sugar.—Order.
ELEKTRA, German steamer, 1,625, P. Möller, 2nd Oct., from Kobe 26th Sept. General.—Siemssen & Co.
FAIR, British steamer, 117, A. Stopani, from Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
FUSHIKI MARU, Japanese steamer, 1110, P. J. C. Franck, 1st Oct., from Kutchinotze 26th Sept. Coals.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
GENERAL WERDER, German steamer, 1,820, W. von Schuckmann, 25th Sept., from Nagasaki 21st Sept. General.—Melchers & Co.
HEVER, German steamer, 388, Dethlefsen, 3rd Oct., from Whampoa 3rd October, General.—Siemssen & Co.
JAPAN, British steamer, 1,865, Geo. B. Pallott, 1st Oct., from Calcutta 16th Sept. Penang 23rd, and Singapore 25th, 1,516 chests Opium, 270 bales Gunny, 651 bales Cotton, 539 bales Jute, 1,556 bags Saltpeetre, and 1000 packages Sundries.—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
MARIE, German steamer, 704, Hohlmann, 2nd Oct., from Touron 27th Sept. General.—A. R. Marty.
MELITA, German steamer, 339, H. Morck, 27th Sept., from Whampoa 27th Sept. General.—Wiel & Co.
MIKE MARU, Japanese steamer, 2,382, Jas. H. Pyne, 29th Sept., from Kutchinotze 24th Sept. Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
OCKANIK, British steamer, 3,808, Jno. Metcalfe, 3rd Oct., from San Francisco 8th Sept., and Yokohama 28th, Mails, and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.
PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani, from Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
PRAM, British steamer, 1,402, E. T. Jackson, 2nd Oct., from Singapore 25th Sept. General.—Butterfield & Swire.
TETARTOS, German steamer, 1,578, T. Petersen, 29th Sept., from Saigon 23rd Sept. General.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
VENETIA, British steamer, 1,600, Francis Cole, 30th Sept., from Bombay 12th Sept. and Singapore 22nd, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

ADOLPH, German bark, 857, E. Westergaard, 5th August, from Hamburg 19th April, General.—Order.
ANNA-BERTHA, German bark, 400, H. Nielsen, 9th Sept., from Keelung 28th August, Coals.—Order.
AUGUSTA, German bark, 475, J. Jensen, 9th Sept., from Newchwang 5th August, Beans.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
EMIL T. CROWLEY, American bark, 1,086, Pendleton, 10th Sept., from Shanghai 29th August, General.—Russell & Co.
ERIKONIK, Chinese bark, 457, Uplum Examination hulk, Stonecutters' Island.—Chinese Customs.
FORTUNE, Siamese bark, 447, T. L. Soderstrom, 28th Sept., from Bangkok 1st Sept. Rice and Wood.—Chinese.
FRANCIS, American ship, 1,974, Geo. L. Bray, 10th Sept., from San Francisco 18th July, Ballast.—Master.
GOLIAN, Siamese bark, 544, Chas. Simpson, 6th Sept., from Bangkok 24th August, Wood.—Chinese.
GOV. GOODWIN, American ship, 1,459, S. Pray, 1st Oct., from Kobe 20th Sept. Coal.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
GREAT ADMIRAL, American ship, 1,497, James F. Rowell, 18th Sept., from San Francisco 28th July, Flour.—Russell & Co.
HATTIE E. TAPLEY, British bark, 907, J. McConachy, 5th Sept., from Sandakan 15th August, Timber.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
HEI-CHEONG, British bark, 320, T. C. Thomsen, 4th Sept., from Bangkok 12th August, Rice and General.—Kong Tong Tai.
HONOLULU, British ship, 1,599, Leavy, 2nd Oct., from Shanghai 24th Sept., Ballast.—Melchers & Co.
JOHN MCLEOD, British ship, 1,500, J. B. Stuart, 21st Sept., from Hamburg 20th May, General.—Siemssen & Co.
LADY HAREWOOD, British bark, 382, C. H. Williams, 25th Sept., from Whampoa 24th Sept. General.—Chinese.
L'AVENIR, British brigantine, 351, C. Rogers, 10th Sept., from Amoy 7th September, General.—Wiel & Co.
LUCIA, British bark, 640, Wood, 5th August, from Fremantle (W. Australia) 11th July, San-dalwood.—Order.
MONROVIA, British ship, 1,491, H. Coming, 10th Sept., from Shanghai 29th August, Ballast.—Siemssen & Co.
PENSHAW, British bark, 672, J. McKay, 16th Sept., from Philippines 23rd August, Timber.—Lane, Crawford & Co.
P. N. BLANCHARD, American ship, 1,503, M. W. Blanchard, 25th Sept., from Higo (Japan) 5th Sept. General.—Siemssen & Co.
WM. H. CONNER, American ship, 1,423, Butman, 10th Sept., from Shanghai 28th August, General.—Fusiau & Co.

Intimations.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

THE HOTEL is prepared to SUPPLY Picnic & Shooting Parties with all requirements. The Hotel Launch is Available for HIRE when not required for Hotel purposes.
Apply to
C. M. ROBERTS, Manager.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1888. [915]

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Steam-Dispatch Launch.

"BOONIE" is now lying off Pedder's Wharf for Hire. For terms apply to
THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
1, Pedder's Street.
Hongkong, 12th September, 1888. [149]

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Lydia	Hamburg	October 4th	Siemssen & Co.
Amphitrite	Trieste	October 4th	Austro-Hung. Lloyd's Co.
Neckar	Bremen	October 5th	Melchers & Co.
Trieste	Singapore	October 5th	Butterfield & Swire.
Hector	Liverpool	October 6th	Melchers & Co.
Wingsang	Calcutta	October 7th	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Nestor	London	October 7th	Butterfield & Swire.
Kaisow	Liverpool	October 7th	Arnold, Karberg & Co.
Strathleven	New York	October 7th	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Saghalien	Marseilles	October 10th	Messageries Maritimes.
Albany	Vancouver	October 13th	Adamson, Bell & Co.

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING.
London, &c., via Suez Canal	Bokhara	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Oct. 10th, at noon.
London, via Suez Canal	Moyune	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Oct. 9th, at noon.
London, via Suez Canal	Prometheus	Butterfield & Swire	Oct. 13th.
Marseilles, via Saigon, &c.	Ava	Messageries Maritimes.	Oct. 17th, at noon.
Bremen, & Ports of Call.	Nectar	Melchers & Co.	Oct. 7th, at 10 a.m.
Havre and Hamburg, &c.	Electra	Siemssen & Co.	Oct. 11th, at noon.
Trieste, via Straits, &c.	Amphitrite	Austro-Hung. Lloyd's Co.	Oct. 6th, at 3 p.m.
San Francisco, via Yama	City of Sydney	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Oct. 6th, at 3 p.m.
San Francisco, via Yama	Oceanic	O. & O. S. N. Co.	Oct. 17th, at 3 p.m.
Vancouver, B.C., via A. & C.	Abyssinia	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Oct. 6th, at 3 p.m.
Sydney and Melbourne, &c.	Tartar	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Oct. 8th, at 4 p.m.
Sydney, Melbourne, &c.	Ghazee	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	About Oct. 8th.
Auckland, Wellington, &c.	Taiyuan	Butterfield & Swire	Oct. 6th, at 4 p.m.
Calcutta, via Straits, &c.	Japan	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
Straits and Bombay	Venetia	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Oct. 6th, at noon.
Singapore, via S'ankai, &c.	Memnon	Butterfield & Swire	Oct. 15th, daylight.
Yokohama, via N'saki, &c.	Verona	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About Oct. 11th.
Yokohama, Kobe, &c.	General Verder	Melchers & Co.	About Oct. 6th.
Shanghai	Hector	Butterfield & Swire	Quick despatch.
Shanghai	Yangtze	Siemssen & Co.	Oct. 6th, at 4 p.m.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Nestor	Butterfield & Swire	October 6th.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Priam	Butterfield & Swire	To-morrow, daylight.
Haiphong	Marie	A. R. Marty	To-morrow, daylight.
Coast Ports	Namoa	Douglas LaPraik & Co.	Oct. 7th, daylight.

Intimations.

PIANOS FOR SALE. A. HAHN, PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED. ON HIRE.

DANCING CLASSES.

WILL BE RE-OPENED, THE 1st OCTOBER NEXT.

All Applications or Orders please address to
No. 22, ELGIN STREET,
or c/o HONGKONG HOTEL.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1888. [957]

W. POWELL & CO.

JUST RECEIVED AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF
IRON and Brass Bedsteads and Infant's Cots.
Spring Mattresses. Hair Mattresses.
Rattan Mattresses. Wool Mattresses.
Pillows, Bolsters, and every description of Bedding and Bedroom Furniture.

N.B.—We import our Hair direct from England, and guarantee the cleanliness and purity of all Matt